The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times

In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

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39TH ARMY DAY IS EMPHASIZED BY MATSUMURA

Victory Over Czarist Russia Should Stir Entire Nation, Spokesman Avers

STRESSES PRESENT WAR

Firm Resolve of Prince Ito and Katsura 40 Years Ago Is Recalled

It was no easy victory that Japan won 40 years ago, pitted against a giant Czarist Russia, and it was only the dauntless spirit of fighting to the last man which enabled Japan to survive that terrible conflict. The lesson of that supreme struggle is one that the Japanese people would do well to take to heart now that they are engaged in the biggest decisive war in history. Victory is to the side that believes in its victory.

These were some of the thoughts expressed by Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura, Chief of the Press Section of the War Ministry, in a speech broadcast Thursday on the eve of the 39th anniversary of the Battle of Mukden.

Colonel Matsumura said:

"Tomorrow, March 10, is the 39th Army Day, which will be the third that we shall greet under the War of Greater East Asia.

"The first came immediately after the Japanese Army had captured Manila, reduced Singapore, defeated the Anglo-American-Dutch forces on Java and caused them to surrender, thus almost completing the subdual of the enemy in the Greater East Asia area. On the second occasion, the spearhead of Japanese arms had thrust deep into the midst of the enemy in the Pacific far beyond the confines of Asia and we were holding at bay the tremendous force the United States had concentrated upon Guadalcanal, shifting to another position after more than six months of stiff resistance. The war situation then was gradually growing stringent.

"Now the third Army Day under the War of Greater East Asia falls tomorrow. On February 1 the enemy landed on Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands in the Marshalls group under cover of aerial bombardment and ships' gunfire, followed by bombings of the Truk Islands on February 17 and Saipan, Teniyan and Guam in the Mariana group on February 23 by an enemy task force. Thus we are to greet the anniversary in the very midst of a terrific, fierce and grim struggle.

"What is the situation in North Chishima? Whenever the weather improves between Attu Island and Kamchatka, enemy planes never fail to come attacking. In January they came 16 times and in February 13 times.

"On the Continent? Enemy planes there have gradually increased and they now nearly number 400. They are transporting materials by air to China from India at the rate of 10,000 tons a month. It is reported that the enemy transport plane which was shot down the other day carried more than a dozen drum cans. On the Indo-Burmese border, the Anglo-Indian 7th Division recently was almost completely wiped out near Buthidaung by the Japanese who beat them to the draw, leaving 7,000 bodies on the field. The enemy, however, still has nearly 1,000 planes and more than a dozen divisions in the border area and is stirring as if to attack. In the South Pacific area, as you all know, fierce fighting is continuing daily at Rabaul, Torokina and in New Guinea.

"The enemy is desperate for the thought that if Japan is given time there would be the devil to pay. The enemy general counter-offensive with the turn of the year has further increased in scale, in velocity and in impact. The war situation is decidedly momentous.

"We are now approaching the climax of the war. The way is growing extremely steep. This is the hour in which we must cross the great difficult pass on the road to victory by the united efforts of 100,000,000 people. We must roll like a ball of flame hurled at the enemy, scorching everyhing in our path. Every one of us 100,000,000 must become a Hojyo-Tokimune, who roused the nation against the Mongolian invasion. Every one of us must rouse himself to defy death and break through any difficulty.

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

German Defenses Against Invasion In West Revealed

Special

LISBON, March 8.—German anti-invasion defenses along the Atlantic coast now include short range rocket guns and automatic cannon for point blank firing against assaulting craft, a London dispatch revealed. The dispatch referred to a reported sally made by light British naval forces close to the coast of Holland. According to the Admiralty communique, the foray by the British naval units drew sharp fire from the new defense weapons off Ijmuiden harbor.

2ND FRONT DELAYED BY LACK IN OFFICERS

Deficiency Cannot Be Remedied Quickly or Thoroughly, Sertorious Comments

Special

BERLIN, March 8.—Commenting on the recent article by Hanson Baldwin, New York Times military commentator, in the magazine, Foreign Affairs, that one of the greatest difficulties of the Anglo-American planned invasion of western Europe was the lack of skilled anti-Axis officers, Ludwig Sertorious, correspondent of the Transocean news agency, declared today that "this undoubtedly is one of the principal reasons for the delay the launching of a great western offensive has experienced in the past and perhaps will still experience."

He added, "At any rate this deficiency of which Baldwin complains cannot be remedied either quickly or thoroughly."—Mr. Sertorious said that until now only a small part of the officers corps of the American army. . . the situation should be different in the navy and air force . . . has had any first hand knowledge of warfare. He said, "Of these officers with experience, at least two thirds have 'learnt' in the Pacific at the outside and one-third in Europe."

The Transocean correspondent said that it was natural to assume that as many experienced American officers as possible had been included in the "invasion army," which General Dwight Eisenhower had accumulated in the British isles. But this number could not be great inasmuch as the United States War Department undoubtedly considered it too risky to place United States formations fighting in southern Italy and in the Pacific under the command of "greenhorns." The correspondent stated, "Excepting the general staff and the higher quarters of command, for which Eisenhower has no doubt provided a larger numbers of officers with experience at the fighting fronts, the logical conclusion remains that the officers corps of the American western invasion armies must consist of 75 per cent. . if not more . . .of neophites in the field of really practical warfare."

The correspondent said that among the non-commissioned officers and men, the proportion of those who had not been in the fighting line was probably even greater. The correspondent concluded that these circumstances "enable the German soldiers, who have been tested in hundreds of battles and in dozens of theaters of war, to await the pending battle with a feeling of great fighting superiority."

TURKS WATCH SHIP TRANSFER BY ROOSEVELT

Swiss Paper Points Out Ankara's Concern Over Soviets In Mediterranean

DARDANELLES ISSUES SEEN

Turkey Refuses to Join Anti-Axis Except on Delivery of Arms, Reports A.P.

Special

ZURICH, March 8.—Turkey is paying close attention to the transfer of Italian warships to the Soviet Union as announced by President Roosevelt a few days ago, says the Ankara correspondent of the Swiss newspaper Gazette de Lausanne.

The correspondent declares that even if the transfer affected only Italian warships outside the Mediterranean, it would indicate Soviet participation in Italian or Mediterranean affairs that could not leave Turkish public opinion indifferent as Turkey borders the Mediterranean.

The journalist goes on to say that if Soviet warships operate in the Mediterranean or operate on behalf of Marshal Tito's Jugoslav partisans it will give rise to the question of the Dardanelles and also as to how these vessels will be supplied to the Soviet Union. He points out that the question of their passage through the Dardanelles does not arise so long as the Luftwaffe controls the Aegean.

Turk Demands Huge

Special

ZURICH, March 6.—The Associated Press correspondent at Cairo quoting reliable sources said today that the Turkish Government had flatly refused to enter the war or grant bases to the anti-Axis except on the complete delivery of a huge volume of war materials which would require months to ship and prepare for use.

The same quarters said that considerable political difficulties had been thrown in the path of the British military mission which recently returned empty handed from Turkey.

The Turkish general staff declined to accept British estimates of the power the Germans could throw against Turkey if she entered the war. Informed circles said that in the specific case of possible air warfare the Turks estimated German strength ten times above that given by British intelligence officers.

Meanwhile, London's Exchange Telegraph news agency's correspondent at Istanbul reported that a Turkish commission was expected to leave for London shortly to discuss the resumption of the shipment of military supplies to Turkey which had been stopped for a fortnight. He said that Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu had invited all Turkish editors to a press conference today and that a statement regarding Anglo-Turkish relations was expected.

At Berlin, the development of Anglo-Turkish relations was being treated with utmost reserve, dispatches reaching here indicated. The matter was not dealt with by the German press. Wilhelmstrasse was also silent.

Selangor, Manila, Shonan Lead In Observing Japan's Army Day

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, March 8.—A three-day program of military sports, processions and concerts will be held in Selangor from March 9 to March 11, in commemoration of Japanese Army Day which falls on March 10.

The interest of this year's celebrations is the participation of the volunteers of the Indian National Army, Auxiliary Corps, members of the Japanese Residents' Association, and members of the Self-Protection Corps.

The local newspaper will also issue special "Army Day" numbers, while victory posters and slogans will be distributed to the public.

Manila Makes Plan

Domei

MANILA, March 9.—Preparations have been completed for a gala aviation and musical program in observance of Japan's Army Day, which will be observed here tomorrow by Japanese and Filipinos alike.

In a series of air demonstrations, crack units of the Japanese Air Force will demonstrate special flying technique and also engage in mimic air battles. Special dive-bombers, carrying live missiles will give a demonstration of dive-bombing attacks on ground objectives.

While these exhibitions are going on at the airfield, a brass band will parade through the main streets of Manila.

In the evening, a constabulary band will give an open-air concert at Luneta Park and later newsreels will be screened.

Shonan Feting Army Day

Special

SHONAN, March 8.—All homes public offices and buildings will display the Japanese flag for three days beginning tomorrow in commemoration of Japan's Army Day, which falls on March 10.

The celebrations to be held will include a handicraft exhibition by Shonan school children at the Jalan Besar Boys' School. On Army Day, group of students from the Japanese Language School here will pay a comfort visit to a certain Army hospital.

AUSTRALIAN MINERS REFUSING TO WORK

Welsh Coal Mines in Britain Also at Standstill Due to General Strike

Special

LISBON, March 8.—Sharp measures against the "present anarchy" in coal mines on the south coast of Australia were envisaged by Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, before the House of Representatives today, states a dispatch from Canberra. Commenting on the Miners' Union's refusal to resume work, Evatt declared that the Government would no longer tolerate this condition.

Evatt announced the Government's decision to call leading unionists to Canberra for a conference as a last resort for settlement. Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, in the course of a speech, touched upon the miners' strike and declared that the bill which was submitted to the House of Representatives providing for extensive powers to the Government would not be withdrawn despite the opposition from the population. The Sydney Sun said that Curtin was determined to dissolve Parliament and call elections rather than yield to the miners.

Meanwhile the coal shortage in Britain is becoming further aggravated as striking miners in Wales have nearly doubled within the last 24 hours from 40,000 to 70,000 constituting a serious threat to British war industries, according to London reports.

A Reuter report said that the remaining 30,000 workers are expected to leave the pits by nightfall today so that coal production is likely to come to a complete standstill throughout Wales. With the situation hourly growing worse, Britishers are looking hopefully to the meeting of mine owners in London under the chairmanship of the Fuel Minister to arrive at some solution of the wage problem which the miners declare needs general overhauling.

Another London dispatch disclosed that the entire Rhondda Valley, a highly productive area, is tied up by a strike and that almost 7,000 are idle in the Aberdare Valley where every pit is closed. It said that more walkouts are occurring hourly and the loss in daily production is estimated at 60,000 tons.

IRISH BISHOP MAKES PLEA

Wants Protection of Vatican From Terror Raids

Special

LISBON, March 8.—Dr. Michael Browne, Bishop of Galway, Ireland, today, appealed for the protection of the Vatican and the Holy City of Rome from the dangers of war, according to a report from Dublin.

The Bishop emphasized that the 300,000,000 Catholics regard the Vatican City as inviolable and Rome as a sacred place and expressed the hope that the world would not allow the violation of the sacred rights of the Pope.

2ND RAID ON BERLIN COSTLY TO YANKEES

Foe Loses 80 Planes in Abortive Daylight Attack; Bombs Residential Quarters

Special

LISBON, March 8.—Notwithstanding the heavy losses of at least 140 planes lost in the daylight raid on Berlin on Monday, large formations of heavy American bombers based in England escorted by fighters attempted another daylight attack today on the Reich capital and suffered the loss of 80 aircraft, according to results thus far available from Berlin.

An official Berlin report said that the American bomber formations, which flew over the German frontier from the northwest, were incessantly fought by the German air defense forces and were split up into numerous small groups before parts of them tried to reach their objective—Berlin. As a result, it added, the enemy attempt to make a concentrated terror attack on Berlin failed completely.

Reports on hand thus far revealed that the American bombers were unable to establish a focal point for their attack and also that their losses were again extraordinarily high.

German fighters and destroyer planes, the report declared, followed the American raiders over their whole course during their flight over the German territory and on their return flight to the Zuider Sea area where another big air battle took place.

80 Bombers Downed

Domei

BERLIN, March 8.—The second large-scale daylight attack on Berlin today by United States bomber formations was smashed by the strong German air defense when according to latest reports gathered, 80 enemy four-engined bombers were shot down with definite figures believed to be much higher.

The enemy planes crossed the Reich borders shortly before noon with seven formations of bombers escorted by a large number of fighters. The violent air fighting which soon developed over the German frontier area soon turned into a large-scale battle and many enemy planes were downed between the Weser and the Elbe Rivers. These aerial combats continued uninterruptedly until reaching the outskirts of Berlin.

The first attempt made by the American bombers to penetrate the German capital from the west was foiled. The enemy then tried to mass-attack in a new formation but Reich fighter and destroyer planes as well as the anti-aircraft artillery immediately went into action.

Completely frustrated in their attempt, the American raiders recklessly dropped their bombs on residential quarters north of Berlin, where one-half of all the houses in the community were destroyed by the bombs and more than 100 dead and 200 wounded have so far been recovered from under the debris. All public buildings including the Town Hall and the church were destroyed, while a recreation home and a war prisoners' camp were also heavily bombed.

14 FOE PLANES ARE DESTROYED IN PACIFIC ZONE

War Results by Our Forces in Southwestern and Central Areas Revealed

RAIDS ON RABAUL FOILED

Enemy Aircraft Flee, Dropping Bombs in Jungles, After Attempt on Gilu Gilu

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 9.—Responding to the abortive counter-attacks of the enemy air force, Imperial Japanese Forces in the Pacific area blasted 14 enemy invaders on March 6 and 8.

Vigorously attacking upon catching up with 15 enemy B-24 bombers, Japanese fighter plane units shot down seven of the enemy aircraft and a P-47 fighter on the morning of March 8 when the enemy bombers escorted by fighters appeared in the skies above Gilu Gilu, about 100 kilometers east of Wewak on New Guinea Island.

In big confusion, the enemy aircraft broke their formation and fled, dropping bombs in the jungles. In this severe aerial fight, one of the Japanese planes made a forced landing.

An enemy plane was shot down by the Japanese Units stationed on Taroa Island in the Marshall Group on the morning of March 8 when a formation of five enemy B-25 bombers attempted to raid the island. No damage was sustained by our side.

On the afternoon of the same day, a total of four enemy Grumman deck-bombers came attacking our position on Otorishima Island (Wake). Intercepting them, the Japanese Forces garrisoned there promptly shot down one of the raiders and repulsed the rest. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

With furious anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese Units at Rabaul on New Britain Island shot down an enemy B-24 bomber and a fighter on the morning of March 6 when a formation of about 130 foe planes, consisting of TBF's, B-24's B-25's and fighters, attempted to attack our position. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

Another formation of about 130 enemy aircraft, including TBF's, B-24's, B-25's and fighters, again tried to invade Rabaul on the morning of March 8. Engaging in fierce counter-attacks, the Japanese Forces garrisoned there repelled all the raiders without any large damage on our side.

An enemy air unit, consisting of 24 B-24 bombers and 14 P-38 fighters, attempted a morning raid at Kavieng on New Ireland Island on March 7 but all were beaten off by the units of the Imperial Japanese Forces which suffered no damage.

Hongkong Taking Census

Domei

HONGKONG, March 7.—The third census of Hongkong will be taken on March 12.

Nippon Unit Deals Big Blow on Enemy In Yunnan Province

Domei

RANGOON, March 9.—A heavy blow was dealt the enemy force infesting the area to the northeast of Lungling, on the western bank of the Nu river in Yunnan province, by the Japanese Unit conducting annihilative operations against the enemy in the area, in attacks at Tachan and Menglung near Lungling between February 23 and 27. The losses inflicted on the enemy were 69 killed and 13 taken prisoner, while the war booty captured by the Japanese included one grench mortar, 30 rifles and others. The Japanese Unit suffered no losses.

AZAD HIND SOLDIERS SURGE ON LIKE WAVE

Fighting Like Crusaders, Indian Ministers Tell After Inspection of Front

Domei

SHONAN, March 9.—Voicing their impressions of the Indian National Army in action, Lieutenant-Colonel Alagappan, Minister without Portfolio of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and Miss Swaminathan Lakshmi, Director of the Women's Department of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, declared, upon their return here yesterday from an inspection tour of the Burma front, that the troops of the Indian National Army, fully equipped and inspired, are surging forward like an irrepressible tidal wave until the day they will set foot on the soil of their motherland.

The two Azad Hind leaders declared that the troops, who are stationed at all strategic points on the India-Burma border are battling courageously for the emancipation of their motherland with the full support of the Japanese Forces. "These well-trained men," they stated, "are fighting for the day when they will again set foot on the soil of their country."

Continuing, they said: "The men are equipped with all the essential arms. Training grounds have been established in Burma, and the trained patriots are daily leaving for the front, their faces lit up by the unshakable confidence that their ardent hopes of independence will be realized in the very near future. Led by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the men are energetically pursuing their duties, positively marching forward with the burning zeal of crusaders."

In conclusion, both Lieutenant-Colonel Alagappan and Miss Lakshmi pointed out that the British must now surely realize that the movement by the 3,000,000 Indians of East Asia is not merely a propaganda bluff but an actuality.

Swain Replaces Morris

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—The appointment of Lieutenant-General J. G. Swain, former Defense Commander of Southeastern England, as chief of staff of the British forces in India was announced by the British War Ministry. He has replaced Lieutenant-General E. L. Morris.

OUR FORCES HIT AFRICAN UNITS IN BURMA AREA

Blitz Attack Launched on March 1 on Enemy Moving With British 7th Division

FOE AIRFIELD OCCUPIED

Might of Japanese Artillery Is Admitted by Headquarters Of Mountbatten

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON FOREMOST BURMA FRONT, March 8.—Taking advantage of the sunset on March 1, the crack units of the Imperial Japanese Forces, which had been looking for an opportunity of carrying out a blitzkrieg assault, suddenly launched a forestalling attack against X X thousand troops of the West African army that had been attempting to strike the rear flank of our forces after advancing southward along the left bank of the Kaladan River since February 2 in concert with the move of the British Seventh Division, now wiped out in the Buthidaung area.

Surprise-raiding the rear of the enemy, the Kobayashi Unit attacked the enemy airfield hastily built at a point 12 kilometers northeast of Syubie-Myauktaung, and occupied it at dawn of March 2.

Crosses Kaladan River

Acting in unison with the X X Unit and the Matsuo Unit, which surprise-raided and seized Sayetabin on the afternoon of March 2 after storming southward along the Kaladan River from X X, the Kobayashi Unit crossed the Kaladan River at a point north of X X and opened a fierce attack against the main body of the enemy forces, concentrated on the line between Putowwakin and Apokua.

Due to this sweeping assault of our units, the enemy troops have been dispersed by the X X Unit of the Japanese Forces which had advanced from the southern part of Apokua, and were thrown into utter confusion, having been cut off from their retreating route to the northeasterly direction and commenced a retreat along the Bhee River, branch stream of the Kaladan River, at the foot of Mt. Maungdaw.

Without taking breath, the Japanese troops are now operating a swift chasing fight against the foe. Since Kyakutau had been reduced by our forces, the enemy's much-propagandized occupation of the said location has now again been frustrated.

Foe Admits Difficulty

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—Following the annihilation of the greater part of the British Seventh Division in the Arakan area, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma are now engaged in mopping up the remnants.

The difficulty being experienced by the Anglo-Indian troops due to the might of Japanese artillery is admitted in a communique issued by the anti-Axis Headquarters in Southeastern Asia, states a New Delhi message. The communique reads:

"In all the four sectors of the Arakan front, the Japanese Army is subjecting the anti-Axis forces to withering fire from their batteries."

Tragedy of Sinzeiwwa

Domei

RANGOON, March 9.—With the much-heralded Burma counter-offensive of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, having ended in the now historic "tragedy of Sinzeiwwa," the enemy's dream for the recapture of Burma has been shattered completely.

Although five months have already elapsed since the beginning of the dry season, the enemy forces have only wasted their fighting strength during that period in engagements with the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army whose masterly strategy has overwhelmed the foe. Under the circumstances, it is considered certain that Mountbatten will never be able to start a new large-scale counter-offensive against Burma during the rainy season, which is due in about one month's time.

The Imperial Forces, meanwhile, have further consolidated their defenses in the Indo-Burma frontier areas, always holding operational initiative along the entire front. This strategic initiative has enabled the Japanese to launch active offensives whenever and wherever they chose.

Cases of Nearsightedness Can Be Cured, Say Doctors After Treating Navy Students

Experiments conducted on Navy reserve students corps have disclosed that 30 per cent of cases of nearsightedness can be cured.

Doctors Funakawa and Tanaka of the Navy Medical School had the affected cases strictly adhere to a rigid schedule of eye exercises in long-distance gazing and the discontinuance of the use of glasses. Excellent improvements of more than 1.0 degree resulted in 32 per cent of the students under treatment.

Speaking on the secret of curing nearsightedness Dr. Funakawa says, "On investigation we found many were using glasses purchased in optical goods stores during their middle school days without first consulting an optician. There were some who were wearing glasses which although prescribed by an expert at the time of purchase were no longer adjusted to their eyes. In fact 54 per cent were found using glasses quite unsuitable for them."

Dr. Funakawa went on, "The general treatment for nearsightedness is to inject atropin into the pupils and have the patients wear farsighted glasses for certain intervals at a time. The Navy is applying the natural method extending over a specified period. The eyes are rested on all possible occasions and other rules such as avoidance of reading in a bad light, long-distance gazing without glasses and so forth are rigidly enforced. In this way it is possible to do away with a large number of cases of nearsightedness among the youths."

Hoarding Chungking Officials Are Scored As 'Real Traitors' in Fiery Editorial Blast

Domei

CANTON, March 7.—In a bitter editorial, "Who Is the Traitor?" the Ta Kung Pao, influential Chungking paper, recently unleashed a fiery tirade against the high government officials of the regime, pointing out that they were the traitors whom the people should detest. The article is seen as a vivid revelation of the present conditions in the areas under Chungking control, where, in the face of dire lack of materials and funds, the greedy officials are now active in conspiration with unpatriotic merchants for personal gain.

"In his broadcast made on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the New National Movement, General Chiang Kai-shek declared that those who are intent on gaining personal profit in this time of stress were traitors'. . . but we should carefully study who these traitors really are," the editorial explained.

"The public is liable to mark every merchant as a traitor but bona fide commercial dealings and hoarding activities can be clearly differentiated. We do not call the small retailers, who make their scanty living, traitors. The real traitors are those who utilize their special backgrounds to conspire with banking institutions and carry on hoarding under the so-called trinity of political influence, capital and actual deed.

"Within the government offices are stored huge stocks of various daily necessities . . . so much so that they have won the name of "hidden department stores." These officials, who speak of the national crisis before the people and lament the degeneration in public morale . . . they are our most hateful enemies. They are so numerous that even if a few sages should now appear, it would be impossible to remedy the situation within a short period. If laws can punish only the weak salaried class and the small retailers, we should take steps to enforce social punishment."

Press Comments

March 9

ATTITUDE OF BALKANS

ASAHI—It seems likely that again the Balkan states, especially Rumania, Turkey and Bulgaria, will become the center of much interest with the start of an offensive on a considerable scale in the southern area of the Eastern Front by the Red Army under the command of Field-Marshal Jukov, though it is premature to predict the future development on the front lines.

Foreign news dispatches report that this offensive is directly aimed at Tarnopol, Lvov and Odessa and is intended also to thrust at the Rumanian border. It is also quite likely that the United States and Britain will take the fullest advantage of this new turn in the war situation.

During the last 30 years or more the Balkan states have on innumerable occasions been embroiled in war, and even in peace-time have had many bitter experiences, being hemmed in by powerful neighbors. Taking part in the camp of the Axis nations, Rumania and Bulgaria are meeting the inexorable demands of their own national policies. Bulgaria has stoutly refused to withdraw her troops from Macedonia and Thrace despite repeated Anglo-American pressure, as these regions constitute her life-lines.

Turkey, meanwhile, is holding herself aloof, solidly maintaining her policy of neutrality. A veteran in handling international struggles, it may be that she has gained a full insight into the future course of the current war.

WHAT IS SUGGESTED BY DISPOSAL OF THE ITALIAN FLEET

TOKYO SHIMBUN—That Britain's voice in the affairs of the anti-Axis nations is becoming of less and less importance is again proved by the fact that on March 3, a plan was announced by President Roosevelt, for the division of the Italian fleet among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

According to Roosevelt's statement, the problem of the disposal of the Italian fleet first rose out of a demand made by the Soviet Union in regard to the matter. The fact that the negotiations for the disposal of the fleet were carried on in Washington, and not in London, further suggests that Britain's importance is waning, especially when one considers that it was to the British Mediterranean fleet that the Italian fleet had surrendered and most of the captured ships are now anchored at British naval bases.

It is rumored in some quarters that the Soviet Union, in accordance with an agreement with the "Tito" regime, is planning to make use of the old naval base at Cattaro on the Dalmatian coast, formerly belonging to Austria-Hungary. If this be true, it means that the Soviet Union will secure a powerful foothold in the Mediterranean. Certain German quarters comment that if this becomes an actuality, it will mean the transfer of one-third of Britain's influence in the Mediterranean to the Soviet Union.

However, even if for the time being this remains a mere surmise, the recent pro-Soviet tendency of Turkish policies and the relationship between the Soviets and the "Tito" regime, coupled with the activities of the pro-Soviet elements to the French puppet regime in North Africa, are certain to exert much weight on the increase of the Soviet influence in the Mediterranean. In addition to her many troubles, Britain, which was forced to yield to the Soviet Union in regard to the Yugoslavian and Polish issues, is now on the verge of being pushed back even in the Mediterranean.

Taken utterly unawares by the arbitrary decision on the division of the Italian fleet is the Badoglio regime. Since it has been given no voice in the matter, it will have to resign itself to its fate. The opportunistic plans of the regime to secure a post-war voice in the affairs of the anti-Axis camp as a full-fledged member, in return for its treachery, have been completely frustrated by this turn of events. It is opined by some that the loss of the fleet will force the Badoglio regime to resign. No doubt such an exit on the part of the regime, which has become somewhat a burden to the Anglo-American camp ever since the emergence of the Free Italian Front supported by the Soviet Union, would be most acceptable to Britain and the United States.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 8

German long-range batteries attacked shipping targets in the Nettuno area and set afire one enemy freighter. In other sectors on the Italian Front yesterday, no fighting of importance took place again.

On the Eastern Front, fierce fighting with strong Soviet forces, which have broken into our lines, are being continued southwest of Krivoi Rog. Our own infantry and tank formations shattered enemy fighting groups in heavy counter-attacks west of Krivoi Rog and recaptured temporarily lost positions.

West of Kirovograd, the Soviets again launched an attack after fierce artillery preparations but were repelled after suffering heavy personnel losses.

In the Svenigorodka and Shepetovka Yampol areas, our troops are still engaged in heavy fighting. During the past three days, 357 Soviet tanks were annihilated in this fighting area.

Soviet Attacks Foiled

Between the Beresina and Dnjepr sectors, renewed Soviet attacks failed. On the Smolensk-Orsha motor highway, all enemy attacks and attempts at breaking through, made by several Soviet divisions, were also shattered yesterday in front of our lines with the excellent support of our planes.

In the northern sector of the Eastern Front, the Soviets attacked in vain in several sections. At Narva, our counter-attacks are progressing despite the tenacious resistance of the enemy. Tent encampments and troop deployments of the enemy were blasted by our artillery fire.

In the defensive fighting in the central area of the Eastern Front, the 197th Rhenanian Infantry Division commanded by Major-General Woessner was cited for gallantry.

American planes again attacked Rome and other towns in central Italy inflicting damage to some quarters of the city.

On the Italian Front and off the southern coast of France, nine enemy raiders were shot down.

Last night, western Germany was bombed by some enemy planes.

PAN-AMERICAN BLOC DECIDEDLY CRACKED

Special

ZURICH, March 9.—Pan-American solidarity which was constructed with so much zeal and labor by the United States Government has been smashed. This fact was revealed in a message to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, Swiss journal, by its Washington correspondent, who said that "over the weekend," the front of the American Republics against the Axis Powers cracked for the first time.

"Chile and Bolivia have recognized the new Argentine Government under President Brigadier General Edelmiro Farrell, and Uruguay as well as Paraguay are contemplating a similar step," he declared adding that Pan-American solidarity has thus been smashed and the possibility of a formation of a southern bloc under the Argentine Government outlines itself.

39TH ARMY DAY IS EMPHASIZED

(Continued From Page 1)

culty.

"No war worth the name has been won easily. The greater the victory the narrower has been the margin between disaster and success. There is no such a thing as easy victory. Every worthy victory is hard-won.

Not Won Easily

"The Russo-Japanese War was not won easily by any means. Looking back on conditions just 40 years ago, we recall that Japan was pitted against a Russia with territory about 50 times as large as ours and population three times ours. The Czar commanded an armed strength about five times ours. Czarist Russia then boasted of the most powerful army in the world. Against such a giant, Japan was a midget not to be compared in material aspects. Yet, for the sake of self-defense and for the peace of East Asia, she thrust into this apparently unequal struggle, dauntless and serene. Not one person in the whole world then imagined that Japan would win battle after battle.

"At the Imperial Council on February 4, 1904, when it was decided that it was to be war, Prince Hirobumi Ito, President of the Privy Council, asked Prime Minister General Prince Taro Katsura: 'What chances have we of victory?' 'None,' was the reply, 'but what can be wrested from destiny by Yamato Damashii (Japanese Spirit).'

"After the session of the council, Prince Ito said: 'Neither the Army nor Navy is certain of success. But there is no alternative but to fight, staking our national fortunes. If that powerful Russian army should invade Chosen, that will be the last of that country. It is the strategy of the Army to check the enemy in Chosen but even in this there is no total certainty of success. The Navy, also, thinks that perhaps all its ships may sink. No one is sure of victory. Thus, should our forces in Chosen be unsuccessful and Russian troops overrun our country, I, incapable as I am, am prepared to turn another Hojyo-Tokimune, the Shikken (Constable) of the Kamakura Shogunate, at the time of the Mongolian Invasion, take up arms, work as a private, make my wife cook the food for the army and proceed, my wife and I, to Hakata or Bakan to do our share of the fighting against the enemy.' Such was the grim determination even in the case of one of the highest leaders of the State.

"General Count Gentaro Kodama used to say that if we could win by a small margin we ought to be satisfied. Admiral Count Gonnohyoe Yamamoto said that he was prepared to see about half of the Japanese Fleet sink. From this we can gauge the difficulties with which the military and naval authorities had to cope in that war. When finally engaged in the struggle, we did not win easily by any means. Often we encountered scenes in which we were gravely concerned as to the outcome.

Gruelling Struggles

"The first great battle of the war was fought at Liaoyang. For three days beginning August 30 when a general counter-offensive was launched it was a series of difficult engagements and gruelling struggles. In the battle of Shoushanpu, Lieutenant-Colonel Shuta Tachibana was killed in action. Frequently there were critical situations owing to determined enemy counter-attacks. The first regimental commander killed; his successor wounded and now the third killed. The regiment will now fight to avenge them. Rally about the regimental colors.' Such was the order issued for an attack by a regiment which had fallen into a difficult position owing to enemy pressure. Thus the fourth regimental commander charged into the midst of an overwhelming enemy crowd with the regimental colors. Are not both the hard fighting and indomitable spirit of the Japanese soldier vividly manifested in this episode?

"Especially the storming of the Port Arthur fortress was a most sanguinary and terrible affair. The first general offensive was conducted with the firing of 28-inch shrapnel guns for two days, August 19 and 20, followed by a charge on the Panlungshan and East Chikwanshan forts at 4 a.m. The enemy resistance was extremely stiff and the Japanese suffered heavily, many killed or wounded. An observation from the Army Headquarters on Tuanshantzu Hill disclosed pile on pile of the dead with the survivors massed in small crevices in the hill. It was a most tragic sight. General Maresuke Nogi could hardly bear to look upon the scene. 'At this rate there is no hope of success. Perhaps I should cease attack,' he thought. It was just then that he received the report that corner of the Panlungshan position had been taken. At this he decided to continue the attack. The first-line troops thus made charge after charge. In spite of the heavy casualties, however, no progress could be made. On the night of August 23, a death band was organized and sent into the observation post of the enemy at the point of bayonets. The place was occupied for a time but soon it was wrested back by an attacking enemy force. The death band was all but wiped out. On the morning of August 24, it was seen from the observation post of the Army Headquarters that a number of Rising Sun standards were standing on the inclines of the enemy forts. A careful scrutiny showed that these flags were waving over the bodies of the dead. The death band was keeping the colors flying even in death. Now there was even less hope of success if the attack was to be continued in this way. But if he gave up the struggle, the honor of the Army would be tarnished forever. The delay in taking Port Arthur was racking General Nogi. How was he to ask forgiveness for the delay? After careful consideration after consideration, he arrived at the conclusion that it was not yet time for risking the annihilation of his unit.

"Thus General Nogi discontinued his method of taking the fortress by sheer force of impact. He decided to change his tactics and to launch a new attack after careful preparations. The plans he took were prodigious. As it was found that there was a shortage of shells, he sought Imperial sanction to obtain the heavy shells of fortress guns from home, which had been carefully preserved for contingencies. Thus he began a second general offensive. This, too, failed. The third general offensive that was launched toward the end of November went awry at first but on December 5, after a fortnight of terrific fighting, the 203-meter hill was taken amid a mountain of bodies and a river of blood. Toward the end of December, the East Chikwanshan fort fell, followed by the Erhlungshan and Sungshushan forts. On New Year's Day in 1905, General Anatole M. Stoessel commander of Port Arthur, surrendered. Thus after 155 days of terrible fighting, at a sacrifice of 59,000 killed and wounded, the Japanese at last gained one of the great victories of the war.

Recalls Mukden Victory

"The Battle of Mukden too was not easily won. The Japanese Forces were 240,000 strong as against the Czarist army's 320,000. For one full week from March 1 when the general offensive was launched, the enemy positions did not show any sign whatever of weakening. The offensive was marked by successive hard-fought battles. It was not until March 8 that enemy showed signs of retreating. The war continued favorably on March 9 and 19, but General Nogi's Army which was to cut the enemy's retreat, was driven into a dangerous position by the enemy's counter-attacks. While large enemy troops were successively retreating northward from a gap of only two miles, General Nogi's Army could not afford to close the exit from the iron cordon into which the Japanese had driven the hostile forces, simply due to the shortage of ammunition and personnel.

"As the war continued, Japanese military strength was gradually diminishing, while more and more enemy troops were being detailed from the homeland. The serious situation was barely all virted only by the extension of the term of reserve services by five years which was enforced by the promulgation of an Emergency Imperial Decree. The war was always fought with smaller strength against the enemy's numerical superiority. Our forefathers overcame many hardships simply by virtue of inflexible determination, fighting the great enemy with burning spirit.

"Let us now recall the World War I. The hostilities were commenced in August of 1914. As the war entered its fourth year in 1917, the situation became very grave, both the Allied and Central Powers frequently encountering very precarious conditions. In the German camp, Austria was about to drop from the common front while in the German Reichstag, a resolution for peace was adopted, and the people's morale was fast declining.

"In the Allied camp, Russia collapsed that year due to the Revolution while Italy was just about to fall down after the coup de grace at Caporetto. In France, the penetration operation launched by General Robert Georges Nivelle proved a tragic failure entailing the casualties of 120,000. This defeat exerted a serious effect throughout the country; the general public was fast demoralized; military discipline slackened and war power declined; revolts took place in the army divisions that had retreated from the fronts and the rebellion spread to 16 army corps; soldiers refused to salute officers and to go into trenches; they held soldiers' conferences after the Russian example and were clamoring for a revolution. The whole situation showed the imminent collapse of the French army.

British Suffered

"Let us now survey the situation in Britain. Due to the unexpectedly good results scored by Germany through the unrestricted submarine warfare which was commenced the same year, Britain was suffering acute shortage of foodstuffs and her position of the master of the seas was cracking as the command of the sea was seriously menaced. Nobody could tell whether the Allies or the Central Powers would win the war.

"At this crucial moment, the then British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George made the following statement: 'It is now time when the outcome of the struggle is to be decided. We cannot afford to rely on other countries any more; rather we must save ourselves with our own strength. This crisis of ours must never be made known to Germany. For this purpose, it does not matter if the British forces are annihilated. We must attack Germany vigorously.' Thus, Lloyd George ordered a heroic offensive to be made against Flanders. Because of this operational initiative, even the shrewd German General, Erich Ludendorff, failed to perceive the sorry plight Britain was then in.

"And, meanwhile, the revolts were suppressed. If the energetic and enterprising German General had learned the true facts regarding Britain at that time, the outcome of the war would have been different from what it actually was.

"The great spring offensive launched by the Germans in 1918 meant a grave crisis to the Anglo-French camp. This offensive was started on March 21 and for three days after its beginning the war situation was decidedly in favor of Germany. The battle shifted from position operations to mobile warfare and then to chasing operations. The British and French armies were completely divided while the Germans were closing in on Paris and the Dover Straits.

French Exhorted

"In London, ships for accommodating retreating British soldiers over the Dover Straits offered a serious problem, while, in Paris, the removal of capital was being discussed. Standing in this difficult plight, Premier Georges Clemenceau declared: 'Even if Paris is occupied, we will continue fighting at Bordeaux. Should Bordeaux be taken, we will stick to the Pyrenees. For what have we been born? To fight the Germans to the last.'

"In the midst of this crisis, the long-pending unity of command of the Anglo-French forces was realized and the celebrated French Marshal Ferdinand Foch became the Commander-in-Chief. When he assumed his post, the British and French troops were retreating in utter confusion before the terrific onslaughts of the German forces. Despite such a tragic situation, General Foch confidently declared: 'Neither the occupation of territories by the enemy nor retreat means a defeat in a war. The war is lost when people think they are crushed.' The crisis of 1917 was overcome by the inflexible will power of David Lloyd George and that of 1918 was averted by the unbending fighting spirit of Clemenceau and Foch.

"There stand two busts in the campus of the Army Staff College. One is of the late German General, Meckel, who had been instructor at the institution since the time of its inauguration, and the other is of the late Colonel Yasumasa Ishida. I am one of the students of Colonel Ishida, who won admiration and respect of the students at that time for his splendid personality and erudition. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the Colonel exceeds the highest international level of military history, especially of annihilative operations. We used to call him Dr. Ishida rather than Colonel Ishida. To our great regret, the Colonel passed away immediately prior to the China Affair.

"At this crucial war situation, I recall the Colonel's remarks: 'When we encounter severe enemy attacks, we should rejoice over the anticipation of dealing a crushing blow to the enemy. When the war situation becomes severer and your comrades fall in succession, then you must be glad to have had the opportunity of annihilating the enemy. The severer the battle becomes, the greater becomes the possibility of crushing the enemy. It is then that we must whip up our resolve and concentrate our total energies.'

"The late Colonel always used to declare that tense war situation provides the very opportunity of dealing a blow to the enemy.

Stresses Composure

"In the course of a war, difficulties befall the victor as well as the vanquished. There is no need of being panic-stricken. We must remain calm and composed in attending to our duties. We must maintain such presence of mind as the sentiment."

PHILIPPINES FETES LAUREL'S BIRTHDAY

Entire Nation Greets Event by Speeding Up Food Production Campaign

Special

MANILA, March 8.—The entire Philippines is ready to celebrate President Jose P. Laurel's birthday tomorrow with the launching of a nationwide campaign to step up food production.

Tomorrow's observance of President Laurel's birthday will be in sharp contrast to the celebrations of presidential birthdays in the past during the Quezon regime under U.S. rule when at extravagant birthday balls people danced and drank all night.

Final instructions for the acceleration of the food production campaign have already been issued to the experts of the Bureau of Plant Industry by Bureau Director Hilarion Silayan. These experts will help the provincial governors to speed up their respective food production programs, it is understood.

Meanwhile, Rafael Alunan, Minister of Agriculture, conferred with the Governors of 12 provinces near Manila yesterday morning and enjoined them to take every possible step to settle the food problems in their respective provinces.

Minister Alunan instructed the Governors to give each municipality under them a fixed quota of food production which they should strive to cover during the food campaign.

It is also learned that a Kalibapi Producers' Camp, managed by the Junior Kalibapi and sponsored by the Food Administration, will be opened tomorrow morning. Fifty boys between the ages of 16 and 18 will be inducted into the camp to undergo a two-month camp life for which a program for food production has been drafted.

late Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo displayed when he learned of the sinkings of the warships, Yoshino and Hatsuse.

"As German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels asserted, 'those who lose nerves, lose all.' History tells that victors always overcame difficulties with strong nerves and burning morale. It is of utmost importance for the home front to maintain presence of mind and burning fighting spirit within it. Those on the home front are asked to display an inflexible will power in their respective posts and daily lives. Herein lies the key to winning the war.

"I am firmly confident that victory lies in the confidence of victory and defeat comes out from defeatist

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SPIRIT OF JAPANESE IN 1905 IS RECALLED

Scribe Visits Historic Battlefield On Occasion of 39th Army Day

By An Asahi Correspondent

RYOJUN, March 9.—The memory of the spirit in which our heroes had fought in the Russo-Japanese War when they defeated Czarist Russia should be an inspiration to the 100,000,000 people of Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

During the Russo-Japanese War the people made no distinction between the soldiers at the front and the people behind the guns. The people burned with patriotism and resembled, so to speak, a solid ball of fire. This fiery spirit enabled the people to win that great war.

Throughout the Russo-Japanese War, the Imperial Forces were short of ammunition. In the battle for the reduction of Port Arthur our brave troops made up the shortage in ammunition with "human bullets" and, thus, were able to reduce the enemy fortress.

Recalls Acts of Heroism

With the 39th Army Day drawing near, the writer of this dispatch stood at the top of East Chikwanshan, Ryojun, rendered sacrosanct by the bloodshed by our soldiers in the reduction of this place, and meditated on the acts of loyalty and heroism of the heroes who had died in battle.

He also prayed that the people of Japan, in the midst of the war of Greater East Asia, might exert every endeavor toward the destruction of the enemy.

The smell of burnt gun-power had faded from this place a long time ago, but the writer could visualize the scenes of bloodshed which had taken place during the Battle of Port Arthur with startling vividness, and his heart was full of sorrow.

The fortresses of East Chikwanshan, Panlungshan, Sungshushan, and the 203-Meter Hill had been boasted of by Russia as being impregnable. They had been permanent fortresses, requiring six years to construct and costing ¥400,000,000.

The officers and men under the leadership of General Maresuke Nogi, as human bullets, flung themselves against this iron wall for five months, and by their unbending fighting will reduced the impregnable enemy positions.

This battle, which goes down in the annals of war history as one of the two greatest fortress battles, the other being the battle of Verdun, paved the way to victory in the Russo-Japanese War.

Launch Big Attacks

The Third Army, making the entire area of East Chikwanshan its attack front, launched the first of a series of general offensives on August 19, 1904. On August 21, the main body of the Ninth Division and the Eleventh Division carried out a forced attack with the idea of reducing at one stroke the North Fort of East Chikwanshan. The resistance put up by the enemy in the fort was extremely stiff. The several attacks delivered were to no purpose. More than 15,600 casualties in killed and wounded had been suffered by our army from the commencement of the first general attack till August 22, when the attack was suspended.

It was said that the bodies of our fallen heroes were found heaped in their trenches, evidence of the fact that they had fought to the last.

There still remains the North Fort of Beton of East Chikwanshan with marks of the human-bullets with which our heroes had attacked and reduced the fort.

It is said that the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Forces attacking Port Arthur dropped down on their knees to pray when 28-centimeter siege-guns reached them, just as our heroes on the southern front in the War of Greater East Asia act when fresh planes arrive.

In the siege of Port Arthur the casualties of the Japanese Forces totaled more than 36,000 in killed and wounded. These heavy losses were suffered only because the Imperial Forces were short of ammunition and had to engage in a death struggle for 155 days before they broke through the defenses of Port Arthur.

Even in the Battle of Mukden the Imperial Bodyguard Division lost the chance to wipe out a large enemy force on the run because it was short of bullets.

Historic Photo Discovered

An extraordinary photograph of the late Field-Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, (left) Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Manchuria at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, and the late General Count Maresuke Nogi, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Army in the same war, was recently discovered at the shop of a Manchoukuo photographer at Fakumen in Fengtien Province. The picture was taken when Field-Marshal Oyama visited General Nogi at the temporary headquarters of the Third Army at Fakumen in the middle part of July in 1905, after the historic Mukden Campaign in which the Czarist army was delivered a humiliating coup de grace at the hands of the intrepid Japanese troops.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF ENEMY IS URGED

Battle of Mukden Proved Compromise No Way to End War, Says General Matsui

The lesson of the Battle of Mukden, the 39th anniversary of which will be observed today as Army Day, is not to settle a war by compromise, and that Japan must deal a crushing blow to the United States and Britain if their evil influences in Asia are to be completely uprooted, General Iwane Matsui, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Central China, who 40 years ago took part in the Russo-Japanese War as a company commander, told newsmen when asked to make some observations on the epochal anniversary.

General Matsui, then a company commander, fought in the fierce battle of Shoushanpu and received a bullet through one of his thighs. Reminiscing on that great war, the general said:

"Already 40 years have gone by since that battle. Many thoughts crowd my mind when I look back on those days. The war against Czarist Russia was a war against a Power possessing more than 10 times the military strength of Japan. But in order to establish the peace of East Asia, Japan had to rise in arms at the risk of her very national fortunes. As a result of that victory Japan was able to shatter the European ambition of conquering Asia and frustrated the imperialistic plans of Czarist Russia.

"The Russo-Japanese War, however, terminated in a compromise. On Japan's part, it did not succeed in driving the Czar's influence completely out of Manchuria but left North Manchuria under the power of the Czarist regime. There can be no doubt that the peace treaty concluded on such a basis ultimately became the cause of the Manchurian Incident. Subsequently, after much shedding of more Japanese blood, Euro-American influence was uprooted from Manchuria and the State of Manchoukuo established.

"But the long-standing Euro-American aggressions in Asia could not be checked by the Manchurian Incident only. Thus came the China Affair which has now lasted seven years. It was quite manifest from the very beginning of the China Affair that the key to its settlement was not the crushing of China but the clearing of predatory Anglo-American footholds in Asia. Thus came the War of Greater East Asia. Japan now is mobilizing all the resources at her command to expel Anglo-American influence from this part of the world. Thus we are engaged in a struggle far larger in scale than the Russo-Japanese War.

"The lesson of the Russo-Japanese War is that we must not terminate this war in a compromise but fight through until the United States and Britain are irretrievably defeated."

RUSSO-NIPPON WAR RECALLED BY HATA

Declares Japan's Victory Blasted Foreign Prejudice Against Asiatics

Domei

NANKING, March 9.—On the eve of the 39th Army Day, General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, in a press interview today, spoke in substance as follows:

"With the 39th Army Day just one day ahead, I cannot help recalling the old days when I took part in the Russo-Japanese War as a young officer. In that memorable war 39 years ago, the Japanese Army dealt an annihilative blow to the army of Czarist Russia in the battle of Mukden where the Russian forces were nearly twice as strong as the Japanese Army.

"A couple of months later, the Imperial Japanese Navy destroyed the Russian Baltic fleet of 38 warships clearly indicating to the foreign powers that their racial prejudice against the Asiatics was entirely unfounded. Japan's victory in that war was instrumental in awakening the peoples of Asia to their true position in world affairs and to the urgent necessity of realizing nationalism and emancipation. All the peoples of the Orient began to follow in the wake of Japan.

"The War of Greater East Asia is decidedly more complex in nature and much more vast in scale than the Russo-Japanese War and needless to say the people of Japan are exerting every ounce of strength in its prosecution, always carrying out the sacred traditions of their fatherland and firmly believing in Japan's final victory. Those who overestimate the productive power and economic strength of America and Britain must immediately get rid of such ideas.

"We are indeed glad that the National Government of Nanking, following its declaration of war against the Anglo-Americans, is now fighting for the emancipation of Asia in close collaboration with Japan."

Hishikari Exhorts Japan's Home Front To Show More Energy Toward War Effort

General Taka Hishikari, retired, who played an important part in the Battle of Mukden in the Russo-Japanese War as a staff officer of the Imperial Japanese Army, gave his recollections of the battle as follows:

"The story of the Russo-Japanese War is no longer new but as the war was a big event in the history of Japan we may still glean some valuable lessons from a study of the battle.

"In wars with foreign countries, Japan has always fought under difficult conditions but in spite of this it can be safely said that the greater the difficulty the stronger becomes the Japanese nation. The Imperial Army at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, from present standards, was an armed force still in its infancy.

"The Japanese Army is essentially a defensive Army and is not built for the purpose of invading other countries. It was with such an army that Japan fought against the great military might of Czarist Russia. It was, therefore, quite natural that Japan experienced enormous difficulties in beating the Russian army.

"The equipment in those days chiefly consisted of cannons and rifles, the cannon being the counterpart of the planes of today. The Japanese cannon was made of bronze and as regards fire power was pitifully weak. In fact the guns which Japan had at that time distinctly bore traces of the 19th century whereas the Russian army was equipped with powerful guns of steel similar to those still in use at the present time in many countries.

"In the present war, the Imperial Forces are demanding more aircraft. Japanese arms today are decidedly not inferior to those of any other country. It is not easy to devise improved equipment quickly but it is not difficult to augument quantity.

"The hardships confronting the Japanese people on the home front today are not so great as those experienced during the Russo-Japanese War. All of us, by working one hour extra a day, can easily multiply the amount of arms and ammunition for the Japanese Forces at the front.

"The Japanese people at home today, therefore, have more chances of serving their country than their fathers and elder brothers had in the days of the Russo-Japanese War."

Nara Governor Drafted

Governor Shigetami Sawa of Nara Prefecture, who was recently called to the colors, is the first Prefectural Governor of the country to be recruited for military service. Graduating from the College of Law of Tokyo Imperial University, he was a member of the Japanese staff of the International Labor Office. He also occupied various posts in Shiga and Gifu Prefectural Governments. He was appointed Governor of Nara in July, 1943.

BARON KURODA SUCCUMBS

Was Member of House of Peers; Funeral Rites Set Today

Baron Nagakazu Kuroda, 64, member of the House of Peers, died on Wednesday at his residence here at Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka-ku.

Baron Kuroda was a graduate of the College of Law of Tokyo Imperial University and was elected to the House of Peers five times. He was connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and also the Koa Sohonbu (the Asia Development Headquarters.)

Funeral services will be held at his residence at 10 a.m. on Friday.

182 Malais Enlist in Army

Domei

MALACCA, March 7.—Over 500 applications were received for enlistment in the Malai Volunteer Army and Corps from local Malai youths of whom 182 were selected and sent for training.

ARMY IN NORTH CHINA ISSUES STATEMENT

Renews Determination to Crush Foe; on Guard Against Chinese Reds

Domei

PEKING, March 8.—Renewing their firm determination to liberate East Asia and voicing confidence in final victory, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China issued the following statement at 3 p.m. today in commemorating the 39th Army Day, which falls on March 10:

"All the races of Greater East Asia have taken up arms to smash the United States and Britain. They are fighting grimly at the front and are working hard behind the guns. Their unstinted efforts give us a feeling of assurance.

"Extreme restlessness has gripped the enemy. With the prolongation of the war, his plans, both domestic and international, have proved too flimsy to stand the strain. In an attempt to retrieve its losses, the enemy has launched counter-offensives and resorted to political intrigue and exaggerated propaganda, but those who know the true acts have not been fooled.

"In line with the general anti-Axis strategy, the Chinese Reds in North China have of late become active in guerilla warfare. They are also attempting to disturb peace by planting fear and anxiety in the minds of the people. We must be on guard against such enemy activities.

"The Japanese Forces are taking all counter-measure, and draw the public's attention to the fact that those who allow themselves to be influenced by the Chinese Communists will be treated as our enemies.

"In commemorating the 39th Army Day, which falls on March 10, we recollect past events and renew our resolve to accomplish the liberation of East Asia in cooperation with China and our other allies with firm faith in final victory."

Livestock Body Formed

Domei

HONGKONG, March 8.—The Hongkong Livestock Raisers' Association was created here on February 29 to encourage the raising of livestock and poultry. It will cooperate with similar bodies in Kowloon as well as with outlying districts in order to bolster the industry in the Hongkong area.

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Here is another manifestation of the fervent Japanese fighting spirit

(Passed by the War Ministry)

While brilliant exploits are being scored in an unending succession in the South, stalwart defenders of the North are battling day in and day out against Nature. Going through indescribable hardships and privations, Japanese Wild Eagles and land crews in the North are ever on the alert.

Backed by the dauntless courage and stamina of the Japanese, the work of building up the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region is rapidly nearing consummation.

"Cooperation Means Common Prosperity"

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1944

Army Day

Amid the mighty roar of busy war plants turning out increasing numbers of planes, ships, guns, tanks, bombs and shells to be unleashed against the enemy in the war for East Asiatic freedom, fighting Japan today greets another Army Day, a day set aside to commemorate the smashing victory scored by the Japanese Army in the great Battle of Mukden. It was on this day thirty-nine years ago that a Japanese force, inferior to the opposing Tsarist Russian forces in both numbers and equipment, decisively defeated this foe and gave notice to the world that East Asia would be defended by East Asiatics. Army Day today, however, is not merely a day to recall the outstanding victory of Mukden and a day to pay honor to the heroic fighting men who fought in that great battle; it is also a day on which attention is again drawn to the tremendous significance possessed by the Japanese Army as an institution—its origins, its traditions and the perfect oneness which exists between it and the people of the nation.

Although Army Day is only thirty-nine years old, dating back to the first significant blow delivered against an imperialistic Western aggressor, the Army, in its general character, had its origin in the days of the very founding of the nation more than 2,600 years ago. The Army today, which is composed of men coming from all walks of life, all stations of society, is made up of the same elements, has the same general organization, as it did at the time when the Emperor Jimmu, first Emperor of the Land of the Rising Sun, personally led his conquering forces to pacify the country. The Emperor Jimmu stood at the head of his forces, the men of Otomo and Mononobe, in his drive to bring peace to the country. Who were the men of Otomo and Mononobe? They were farmer-soldiers—farmers and craftsmen, ancient equivalent of the ordinary civilians of today, who when fighting was necessary became bearers of arms. The same is true of modern Japan. Whether in wartime or in peacetime, the Army is made up of men from all walks of life, high and low, rich and poor. There is no professional soldiery as there are in other nations. With universal conscription every fit male in the country is connected with the Army. There is not a single Japanese family which does not feel that it is part of the Army. A son, brother, cousin or other kin of almost everyone is connected with it. Not only is this true of the rank and file; the officers too do not come from any privileged class. Only ability and energy are necessary to enable the son of a poor man, with no social or financial position, to become a general if he wants to. The Japanese Army thus is the Japanese nation; they are one, not one brought together through any artificial process, but one by the very fact that they are composed of one and the very same people.

Army Day today also serves to point out that March 10, 1905 marked the beginning of the drive for the liberation of East Asia. For by her decisive victory scored on that day, Japan proved to the world, particularly to her sister nations in the East, that an Oriental state was capable of defeating a mighty Western Power. For on March 10, 1905, Japan hurled back the first of the Western aggressors she was destined to hurl back eventually and on that day actually became the guardian of East Asia. March 10, 1944 finds the Japanese Army fighting in a war of a scale hitherto unseen in history, fighting to keep free the vast regions the Japanese armed forces liberated in early phase of the stupendous War of Greater East Asia. The modern Japanese Army, fighting on the wind-swept plains of the North in 1905 and fighting now in the steaming jungles of the South, has always fought against one thing—aggression, has always been fighting for one thing—liberation of herself and her sister nations from Western imperialism, from Tsarist Russia in 1905 and from Anglo-American plutocracy today.

In the field of actual fighting, that great Battle of Mukden in 1905, which shot the Japanese Army into the ranks of those armies acknowledged by all as the most powerful in the world, emphasized two significant points which are of great importance today. One was that the unparalleled spiritual strength of the Japanese was a factor of tremendous importance and the other was that material strength was also of much importance. For though even in recent days conflicting opinions have been voiced as to the relative importance of the two, the Japanese Army has known since Mukden that both are equally important, that one without the other is useless, and has striven to bring these two into a balance to bring about the highest of fighting efficiency. It was the superiority in its spiritual equipment which enabled the Japanese Army to deal decisive defeat to the larger and far better equipped Tsarist legions at Mukden. But it was its inferiority in numbers and equipment which enabled the enemy to flee, though in confusion, and thus escape annihilation. Full efforts are thus being directed today to keep the Japanese Army's material power on the same high level as its spiritual power.

In observing Army Day today, the nation, besides turning its eyes back to thirty-nine years ago and remembering the shining victory scored at Mukden, gives thanks for the solid existence of its mighty Army, defender of righteousness, frustrater of aggression, and liberator of East Asia, and looks forward with bright hopes to the brilliant victories still to come in the future.

Risshun

Risshun set in today. The sea receded, seeming too narrow as it left wide beaches behind it. In the evening I strolled along the shore, just before the setting of the sun, when the western sky had taken on a veil of light indigo mist, through which the sun was shedding a dreamy yellow light. The tide had left a wide sandy space uncovered, and the rocky ends of Cape Abutsurei and Cape Nakizuru ran into the sea long and black. Upon a rock a man was standing, looking tiny in the distance; small specks of sails glided on the horizon.

The sea was oily and smooth, and only upon the beaches did it break in small waves which were slowly absorbed by the sand. The sun shone obscurely, its dim image trembling on the sea. The shadow of Cape Nakizuru sought a resting-place in the ripples of the sand which formed an irregular pattern-like scales, but in the little crannies the shadows were restless and in the broad ones they lay comfortably. A dreamy influence was over everything: the sky, the sun, the mountains, shadows, sails, and men were all drowsy; and the balmy evening of early spring blended heaven and earth into one peaceful whole.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

Hill in Early Spring

I was climbing the hill at the back of my house. The spring skies were cloudy and the mountains hazy. There was no mistaking the arrival of spring. The boundary between the slow-rolling sea and the heavens melted and vanished; the reflection of Fuji's snow floated on the flat surface of the water. Some fishing boats in the distance looked smaller than seagulls. The villages had not yet cast off their winter costume, but the ground was covered with a vernal haze, the whole world was in the possession of spring. A kite sailed slowly round the foot of a mountain. The fuki (petasitis Japonicus) had put forth green flower-buds on the precipices and on the narrow dykes of the rice-fields; the hanging blossoms of the alder were already in flower, and the earlier spring orchids were in bloom. Little shoots of green were pushing their way up through the dry grass and withered leaves, to help on the work of spring.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

March 10, 1943

The 38th Army Day was fittingly observed throughout the country today. In Tokyo, with the break of dawn, Army planes roared into the sky, civilian air defense corps swung into action to collaborate with the Imperial Army Air Force in defending industrial plants, homes, schools and other important establishments. At the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines hundreds and thousands of people came in endless lines from the early dawn to pay humble homage and at the same time pray for the continued glory of the nation.

* * *

Credit to the amount of ¥200,000,000 over a period of five years has been accorded by the Bank of Japan to the Federal Reserve Bank of China, it was announced by the Bank of Japan. The agreement for the loan was signed at 11 a.m. between Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, and Viscount Kiichi Sakatani, advisor to the Federal Reserve Bank of China, according to the announcement.

* * *

Japanese Army Air Units celebrated the 38th Army Day with sweeping raids on enemy positions in Ewajung, Northern Hunan Province, and Kungan, Southern Hupeh Province. In the attacks, the Japanese planes rained tons of bombs on enemy units which have been recently dealt a series of smashing blows by the Imperial land forces. All the planes returned safely to their bases following the raids.

* * *

Vanguards of the intrepid Imperial Japanese Forces that crossed the Yangtze River at a point between Shasi and Yochow, making a swift southward advance, smashing at various points the fleeing enemy 118th division around Sinchang, rushed into Owchikuo, a strategic point 50 kilometers west of Kienli, at 9:10 a.m. today and completely occupied Shihshou, a key point between Kienli and Shasi, at 10:35 a.m. By the latest Japanese drive the 118th division has been completely smashed.

THE PACIFIC CHARTER

By Japonicus

II

The present war, however, brought the broad and real issue of Asiatic liberation to the forefront. This, in essence, is a war of emancipation of Asiatics. The rise or fall of East Asia as a whole, not only of Nippon, hangs in the balance. Ba Maw, Prime Minister of Burma, clearly points out: "For us, this war cannot be anything else than imperative. Either East Asia wins this war and lives, or she loses and dies. . . . . It is a war for the very existence of East Asia and her peoples, for her independence, and peace and prosperity for 1,000 years." Since Asia for the Asiatics is the very objective of this war, it is natural that not the status quo but change is the guiding principle of the Pacific Charter. Changes of territories brought about by the declaration of independence by Burma and the Philippines, and the return to Thailand of her lost provinces are in complete harmony with the shape of things destined to come in East Asia. The return of extraterritorial and other privileges by Japan to China and the granting of privileges of participation in the government of Indonesia form an earnest of the regime of each country in East Asia as envisaged in the Pacific Charter:

"The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practising mutual assistance and amity."

Once the Anglo-American dominance is eliminated, "self-determination" will ipso facto be realized in this Region—a self-determination not merely in negative and atomistic form as in the Atlantic Charter, but in positive and organic form, so as to promote the welfare of the whole Region as well as of each to its units.

The philosophy, if any, of the Atlantic Charter is static security, while that of the Pacific Charter is dynamic security—looking toward the realization of freedom based on justice.

The first half of the third principle in the Atlantic Charter states: "They regard the rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live."

This sounds broad-minded. It looks as if it recognizes the rights of all peoples to choose any form of government, be it democratic or totalitarian.

But it seems a bit strange, in the face of the fact that they so repeatedly proclaimed that they are engaged in this war to protect democracy against totalitarianism.

The clause must perhaps be read with its political background in mind. At the time of the drafting of the Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration, Germany had already been engaged in war with Russia and the two statesmen might have assumed with a grin of satisfaction a complete elimination of each as a great power. The prospect of a regime of Anglo-American world-wide hegemony to be ushered in thereby, they might have thought, would be such that they could well tolerate any form of government, even totalitarian. One need not be a Freudian expert to see that it is not so much the totalitarian form of government, as a strong and powerful Third Reich under Hitlerite regime which they fear and condemn. They dislike the Soviet Union, not so much because it is under the dictatorship of Comrade Stalin, as because a stronger, powerful Soviet Union and the consequent predominance of Soviet influence in Europe might jeopardize their own position. For they certainly would not care a farthing whether the government of the Hottentots or Eskimos are more totalitarian than democratic. The war situation, however, has betrayed their rosy optimism. Whether they like it or not, they have to take into account the possibility of a new Colossus emerging quite beyond the sphere of their domination, and this even in the event of their victory.

The latter half of the third principle in the Atlantic Charter says: "And they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

This broad statement naturally gave rise to the query, "What about India?" And this necessitated an express denial by Mr. Churchill that this clause applied to India and Burma, and he explained that at the Atlantic meeting he and Roosevelt had in mind primarily "restoration of the sovereignty, self-government and national life of the States and nations of Europe now under Nazi yoke." This denial is surely unsatisfactory to Indians, who may well be justified in charging Albion with lack of principle. However, we must credit Mr. Churchill with candor. Certainly Britain does not want to see sovereign rights restored to the Indians.

It may further be noted that the Declaration regarding Italy made at the Moscow Conference states, "The Allied policy toward Italy must be based upon the fundamental principle that Fascism and all its evil influences and configuration shall be completely destroyed."

The Pacific Charter does not specifically provide for the free choice of governmental form by the people concerned. Perhaps it is deemed a matter of course. Perhaps it considers it preposterous to think, or to pretend to think, that all the nations must wear a single uniform, whether democratic or totalitarian. Anyway the attitude of Japan in respect of the choice of their "form of government" by the Filipinos was not, we all hope, in contravention of the spirit of the Charter.

The Filipinos adopted their own Constitution at the time of their independence. The new Philippine Constitution is full of democratic "influences and configuration" based as it is in many points on the Constitution of the United States. Japan, in granting independence to the Philippines, raised no objection to the adoption of a democratic constitution by the Filipinos. This marks a contrast to the Anglo-American attitude toward Italy at the Moscow Conference. It incidentally clarifies how the moralistic principles of the Pacific Charter and the legalistic "principles" of the Atlantic Charter may operate in practice.

The fourth principle in the Atlantic Charter states: "They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment of all states, great and small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

Marvellous! We admire it from the bottom of our hearts. But on a closer scrutiny of the matter, we are a little disappointed.

The phrase "with due respect for their existing obligations" seems to indicate American concessions to Britain with respect to her world-wide vested interests amply secured by the Ottawa Agreement and international commercial treaties and conventions. The main body of the clause, on the contrary, represents a typically American concept of freedom of trade, stoutly advocated by Mr. Hull and others especially in recent years. It envisages a free flow of commodities according to their prices to be determined by the natural law of supply and demand; it visualizes the abolition of national tariff barriers. It, however, presupposes the gold standard, the world-wide revival of which would place America in a key position for controlling the world economy. This does not exactly suit Britain; hence, the American concessions to British reservations. The conflict of interests between America and Britain is well revealed also in various post-war economic planning, e.g., America's "Proposal for the United and Associated Nations Stabilization Fund" versus the British "Proposal for the International Clearing Fund."

With reference to the operation of this principle it is further to be noticed that Mr. Welles, U.S. Acting Secretray of State, in a speech made on October 9, 1942, at the World Trade Dinner of the Twenty-ninth National Foreign Trade Convention made reservations regarding the enjoyment of all states, great and small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to raw materials of the world.

He says that the war materials are not within the purport of the fourth principle of the Atlantic Charter. His statement that "the materials of war must be denied to a future Hitler," may be interpreted as incidentally revealing America's secret desires to keep resources of that character under the control of herself and her satellites. That sort of arrangement may not be exactly palatable to Mr. Stalin, for instance.

(To Be Continued)

ADMIRAL MOUNTBATTEN 'ON THE SPOT'

Disharmony Is Rife in Anglo-U.S. Military Camp

By OUR POLITICAL COMMENTATOR

Much of Winston Churchill's recent speech to the House of Commons on the general war situation was devoted to a sorely put answer to American critics that the American armed units would constitute by far the greater part of the contemplated Anglo-American invasion forces of Western Europe. This indisputable evidence of discord in the Anglo-American camp has been manifested anew and in an even more clearcut manner regarding the much vaunted Burma operations which have ended in something worse than the "Arakan Tragedy" which was Field Marshal Archibald Wavell's forces fate to suffer.

Those American quarters which were displeased with the appointment of a British as the supreme commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia have now openly launched an attack to dispose of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, obviously with the view to having an American replace him. Loud are the complaints emanating from Washington against Mountbatten's failure to open the much propagandized large-scale operations toward the recapture of Burma—complaints which at once reveal disharmony and the rivalry existing between the American and British high commands.

High American military authorities who have started gunning after Mountbatten's scalp have been quoted by news agencies in Washington as stating that Mountbatten's action thus far has been defensive rather than offensive, carrying with it the implication that it has been most disappointing. And to add insult to injury, the same quarters declared that Mountbatten's forces have made no better showing than British troops in the past. That declaration was one of the sharpest criticisms possible of Mountbatten in view of the utter failure of British units under Wavell to drive into Burma.

Stilwell Complains

How organized is the subtle movement started by high American military authorities to oust Mountbatten is seen from the open rebellion that has been started against him by his subordinate, Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, commander-in-chief of the American forces in India, Burma and China. Stilwell is openly complaining that Mountbatten's failure thus far to reconquer Burma by starting a large-scale offensive is responsible for the non-opening of overland supply routes to China, thus obstructing direct American operations against Japan. The insinuation is there of course that with an American general as commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia the results might have been a different story. The American military authorities do not attribute Mountbatten's failure to the gallant fighting of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces which have destroyed the main strength of the British 7th Division on the Buthidaung front and frustrated the enemy's chances of reorganizing another counter-offensive during the dry season this year.

But even more significantly demonstrating the schism in the anti-Axis camp is the reported basis of Stilwell's complaint against Mountbatten that he thinks the British Admiral considers the recapture of lost British territory, Burma and Malaya, as the main objective of his campaign, and not as a part of the general East Asia offensive against Japan.

Obviously, the persistent reports from Washington of complaints against Mountbatten's command must mean that they have the tacit approval of President Roosevelt, who with Churchill at the Quebec conversations late last summer decided on the appointment of Mountbatten to his post in the Southeastern Asia theater of the war. Such an interpretation seems all the more plausible from the fact that Roosevelt was evasive at a press conference late last week when asked about the reports of the differences between Mountbatten and Stilwell. Roosevelt made the unconvincing answer that the United States was in close touch with Britain regarding the whole of the Burma campaign. Could there be better proof of the lack of coordination between the American and British high commands?

Meanwhile the storm of criticism directed at Mountbatten from America is all the more interesting—and amusing—because it came in the wake of congratulations sent to the British Admiral by Churchill, congratulating him on his "major victory" in the Burma operations. What is this but another manifestation of disharmony in the workings of the Anglo-American military camp. And what is more, an indisputable admission of the falsity of the communiques from the headquarters of Mountbatten, which may well lead to the end of his thus far "glamorous" career in the eyes of the British and American peoples.

Research Media in the South

Well-Developed Institutions Contributing Greatly to Construction of Common Prosperity Region

By BUNKUN OKAZAKI
Chief, General Business Department, Macassar Research Institute.
(From the Taiheiyo)

In the vast southern area now occupied by our Imperial Forces, there are numerous organizations, museums, and libraries devoting much time to research work in various fields especially in Java, where are found nearly 200 large and small institutions.

The Netherlands saw fit to make a thorough investigation and study of Java, the "treasure chest of the world," and spared no effort and investment in order to develop the diversified resources which Nature has stored in the East Indian Archipelago. It is because of this reason that in spite of being a small country, she became one of the world's richest nations.

The outstanding features of the research institutions in Java is that the research fields and subject matter are not confined to Java Proper alone, but extend over almost the entire Southern Region, with research data and materials most painstakingly arranged and preserved.

It is an astonishing fact to realize, for instance, to what extent at such institutions as the Museum of Djakarta or the Geological Research Institute of Bandoeng, the materials for study and various data are collected and scientifically arranged. Especially is it so with the latter. True to its reputation as the world's best, not only at its main hall at Djakarta, but also at branches in the Celebes and Borneo, the most valuable specimens of extensive natural resources are collected, exhibited, and well preserved. They have also the most valuable and thorough-going reports, files, and important documents on every conceivable line of research.

If however, one is to point out a weakness, it is that the studies are made solely on a special or some particular line and lack the much needed collateral relationship of one research field with the other.

Two problems confront us in dealing with these research bodies: the first is to have them comply to the rising needs of a larger field of Greater East Asia; and the second is to provide a proper link with other research bodies within the region.

Others Neglected

As has been mentioned before the research media in Java are well developed, but the efforts in other sections of the South seem to have been greatly neglected. This seems only natural when one comes to realize that Java has been the axis-point around which the entire political, economical, and industrial development of the South revolved. Even in our future study, this fact cannot be overlooked.

The question, then, will be, why were the research institutes at Celebes and Macassar established in July of last year? It is not unreasonable to think it unnecessary to provide and create other research media when there are already such complete ones in Java. Two answers may be given to this question: one is, as has been already mentioned, the research under the Dutch regime lacked horizontal coordination, and the other is that the ultimate goal of the research of the Dutch in the past, and ours of the present and the future are not necessarily identical.

Regarding the so-called horizontal relationship, take the research on the prevention of malaria for instance. Instead of an independent effort on the malaria mosquito alone, the research should have a lateral connection with the research work of medical, biological, as well as land and marine studies.

The study on quinine may be cited as another example. It should be approached not only from the standpoint of medicine, but also cultivation and forestry and thus increase its output. It is almost superfluous to state the wisdom of correlating the research of forestry and marine-biology in coping with "funamushi," a termite, the greatest enemy to the construction of wooden ships.

The primary concern of the Dutch research was to develop the East Indies as a source of materials for their industrial home consumption. As such, they not only discourage, but even suppressed the development of local industry in Java. All the necessary commodities were manufactured in the motherland and brought to the Java markets. Through this policy the Netherlands had been reaping an immense profit from that region. For this reason there was little demand for coal which is the foundation of modern industry. In fact Java's consumption of coal before the war was only in the neighborhood of 100,000 tons per year. This shows how little the local industry has been developed. Quite naturally the study on coal resources has been almost totally ignored. The main interest of the Dutch regime was in the mining of gold, platinum and kindred minerals.

New Tasks Undertaken

The situation has now changed. As a part of the common prosperity region, the former East Indies has quite different functions to perform. It must cooperate in the successful prosecution of the present war, and contribute much to the building-up of Greater East Asia. To fulfill this responsibility, Java must develop various local industries, and for this the availability of coal is the important question.

With this in mind, research was pursued immediately after the military occupation of the country, and our efforts were well rewarded with the discovery of one coal-bed after another, particularly in Borneo and Celebes. In East and South Borneo there are coal beds with a potential production of over 1,000,000,000 tons, while between these beds there is considerable coke, though slightly soft, usable for iron furnaces. It has been thus definitely established that there is much hope in the development of local industry in the South.

Although the importance of platinum still remains unchanged, the value of gold in general has altered considerably today. At present, demands are for minerals such as copper, nickel, zinc, quick-silver, asbestos, crystals and others, to be used in the refining of copper and iron for the construction of ships, airplanes, and ammunition. These have to be developed in the quickest possible time so that the South may contribute its share in intensifying our fighting strength.

It is to meet these demands that the Research Institute at Macassar was established, the outstanding feature of which is that it is the only synthetic research institution operating in the South. Under its general business department, there are the sections of geology, agriculture, forestry, tropical hygiene, environmental science, and research for local ores. Special attention is constantly given so as to maintain due lateral relation between departments.

Although it is but a short period since the establishment of the Macassar institution much is to be expected of it in the future. Already no small contribution was made when one of its research members succeeded in producing a cement which, for general construction work, requires one-twentieth as much copper as needed in the prevailing construction work in Japan Proper. Moreover, in the process of making this cement, no coal is used; mangrove wood is sufficient for fuel. (The mangrove bark is used for tanning material, and the stripped tree trunks, for the cement furnace.) Though small as yet in its scale of production, we are already making X X tons per day. Though slightly inferior to Portland Cement in quality, it is coming to occupy an important place in the general construction field of the South. Yet the production process is so simple that a plant may be set up almost at any desired location.

We have also succeeded in producing several kinds of medical and hygienic supplies out of local materials. As research work of all the departments progresses, the Institute will come to shoulder an even greater share in the development of Greater East Asia.

Fruits of Wisdom

Human life may be compared to a marionette. We are but puppets manipulated on a stage, but so long as the wires are tightly held by ourselves, their movements are entirely under our control. In other words, the free and independent action of our will renders us immune from the contaminating influences of the world.—Ts'ai-kent'an.

* * *

The art of being able to make a good use of modern abilities wins esteem, and often confers more reputation than greater real merit.—Rochefoucauld.